

THE CHRONICLE.

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1880.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

National Democratic Ticket.



For President of the U. S.,

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice-President,

HON. W. H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

Electors For The State At Large.

JOHN L. T. STED, of Shelby.

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District Electors.

1st District—CHAS. B. VANCE.

2nd District—W. L. LUDGEMORE.

3rd District—JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON.

4th District—A. THOMAS.

5th District—ED. T. TALLIAFERRO.

6th District—A. H. WALKER.

7th District—J. J. MORGAN.

8th District—J. J. MORGAN.

9th District—J. J. MORGAN.

10th District—J. J. MORGAN.

PERSONS AND PRINCIPLES.

"Let us have no personal conflict

this time, no flinging of dirt," say

the republicans; and it is certainly

not wonderful, considering who it is

that they have nominated, and who

it is that bears the democratic stand-

ard, that they should wish to avert

attention from the personal ques-

tions of the candidates. They

even go so far as to say that we are

discussing the personal record of

Messrs. Garfield and Arthur because

we desire to divert men's attention

from the principles at issue in the

contest. The truth is exactly the

reverse of this. We are compelled

to the rather unwelcome task of

attacking the record of the republi-

cans because of the fact that the

very nomination of such men by

our antagonists and the resistance

to their election on our part involves

the very principle which is the bone

of contention between us.

They have nominated representa-

tive men and so have we; their

nominations are typical of the prin-

ciple they are contending for, and

so are ours. Their principle is per-

petuity of tenure for the party in

office, to be attained by the unscrup-

ulous use of official means; ours is the

removal of that party by a righteous

popular condemnation expressed at

the ballot-box; their reliance is on

the machine, ours on the will of the

people. The public patronage, the

supervision of elections by partisan

supervisors, the presence of troops

at the capital, the superseding the

regular mode of appointing electors

by unwarranted methods—these are

the means by which a renewed lease

of power is hoped for in opposition

to the popular vote. We know of

only one method of opposing them,

and that is the will of the people

made potent through the only means

known by which the will of the

lawfully or efficiently put in opera-

tion, the mechanism of the constitu-

tion. The contrasted principles, then,

are the subversion of the will of

the people on one side by corrupt

and dishonest methods, the vindi-

cation of that will on the other side

by the methods of constitutional

liberty; the machine tending to-

wards despotism on the one side,

the constitution tending to freedom

on the other.

These are our principles; now see

how they are represented by the

men of the present contest. The

machine, worked in the interests of

party for the sordid emolument of

the members of that party, where

could that principle be more typi-

cally represented than in the person

of James A. Garfield? The consti-

tution, as the bulwark of republican

government, where could it find

appropriate champion as Winfield

Scott Hancock—a man marked

out for that office by every word

and act of his public life.

No! we cannot neglect the per-

sonal features of the present contest,

for they are of its very essence. This

is no time for men to be fastidious;

the objects we are now contending

for are matters of stern moral prin-

ciple, not questions of taste, and as

count by millions, and Garfield

walks about, head and tail up, with

\$5,000 in his pocket. But alas! "in-

vestigation" tracks him; he comes

before the investigating committee,

and, completely cornered as he was,

he tried to make out that it was a

professional fee as attorney for the

paying company. There was no

professional business done for it; he

admits that he offered no brief either

to the paying committee of Wash-

ington or to any other recognized

body. What was wanted was not

law business, but a recommendation

of the pavement, which it required

a mechanic rather than a lawyer to

make. In fact, Garfield himself

admits that all he did for his \$5,000

was to talk to Boss Shepherd about

the pavement, and in addition

(though he does not admit that) he

recommended the appropriation and

got it for them, and on the part of

the company the \$5,000 was well in-

vested.

But all these transactions were

peddling petty larceny compared

with the theft of the presidency.

These were bad enough; they were

part of a system by which wealthy

corporations were enabled to make

enormous profits at the expense of

the nation by the connivance of

congressmen and cabinet officers—a

method by which the machine was

rendered profitable to those who

worked it, besides furnishing cam-

paign funds for presidential elec-

tions, as will soon be made clear

when McDonald publishes his re-

cords of the whiskey frauds.

But in 1876 it was necessary to

steal not money but the presidency.

It will require a separate paper to

give the details of this nefarious

transaction by which this was done

under the chief management of

Sherman and Garfield. Our readers

must wait for them; they will soon

be given in detail. Enough has

been related to show what the sys-

tem was and what the man, that

the system required just such a man

and the man exactly fitted the sys-

tem; and in short, such a system

and such men are inseparable; the

one cannot go on without the other,

and the nomination of such a man

must be taken as evidence that the

system is to go on and to be worked

to its utmost capacity, if only the

men can be continued in power.

Don't talk to us, then, of person-

alities; the system cannot be at-

tacked without attacking the men;

the system and the men are one and

must stand or fall together. The

men must be expelled from the

high trusts which they have so

shamefully abused, or the system

will go on until it devours all that

is left of our once republican gov-

ernment.

SELF-MYSTIFIED CRITICS.

Our republican critics are very

anxious to find an author for Gen.

Hancock's public papers. At one

time they tried to attribute the let-

ter to Pease and the general order

No. 40 to Pease Black, but Pease

emphatically contended that the let-

ter was his own, and he never held

of it. It was published. Then

again, they recently contended that

the letter of acceptance was written

by Mr. Tilden. Now, none of Gen.

Hancock's papers have the slightest

resemblance to the style of either

Judge Black or Mr. Tilden. Judge

Black's style is caustic and incisive,

cutting deep and burning the wound

as with iron at the white heat. Tiden-

er's writings consist of careless

and weighty paragraphs, each line

explaining and limiting and modify-

ing the one which went before.

The style of both these writers is as

well known as that of the Bible,

and the critics have mentioned

must have a marvelous lack of ac-

umen to fancy that either of them is

a type in the least resembling that

of a man who has thought over his

subject very carefully in the light of

all evidence attainable and under a

weighty sense of responsibility, and

having done so and arrived at his

conclusion, proceeds to state it dis-

passionately in the clearest possible

language, without any apprehension

of being misunderstood.

We commend to these wise critics

this question: If Black wrote the

Pease letter and Tilden the letter of

acceptance, who wrote the letter to

Sherman? Neither Black nor Tiden-

er was with the general on his

route from St. Louis to St. Paul, and

no one could tell to find anyone else

and Col. R. K. Byrd, of Boone

county.

The Hon. John V. Wright was

nominated on the fifth ballot, and

in a ringing speech announced his

intention of throwing himself with-

out delay into battle against both

radicalism and repudiation. His

speech inspired us with confidence

in his ability to deal with both.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

The following is the letter which

we last week promised to give our

readers. It will be read with inter-

est not only by the friends of Mr.

Young, but by all who take an in-

terest in the mining operations of

Colorado. The letter has been kin-

dly furnished us by Mr. Duncan

Merritt.

IN CAMP NEAR LAKE CITY,

July 2, 1880.

DUNCAN MERRITT, Esq.,

Clarksville,

DEAR UNCLE—I have delayed

writing you longer than I intended,

hoping we would be able to make

some mineral discoveries, which I

knew would interest you more than

anything else; but as yet we have

received no reward for our labor

beyond tired limbs.

We left Lake City on the 16th of

June and came to this place, which

is the location of Mr. Boyd's mine.

Our intention was to work the mi-

neral on his mine and then pros-

pect for a few days, and then to

return to the city and make our

arrangements for the next season.

Our first trip was on the edge of a

very rapid ranch, which is made by

the snow melting on the mountains,

and it continues to run until the

last of August or the first of Sep-

tember. After we had removed the

snow, the water prevented our doing

any more work unless we could dis-

cover the lead on higher ground on

the opposite side of the branch,

which we failed to do, although we

spent several days prospecting for

it. While we were engaged at this,

however, Tom Harris discovered a

vein of quartz about 150 yards high-

er than the branch. Mr. Boyd exam-

ined a number of pieces broken off

near the surface and pronounced it

very rich ore. So we went to work

with picks, shovels and blasting

powder, and spent three and a half

days in getting down to what is

called the base or bed rock in order

to get a better quality of ore and to

find out the thickness of the vein.

We found it about four inches thick

and apparently very rich. Mr. Boyd

selected some specimens and sent

them to Lake City to have them

assayed. He returned after three

days' absence with the report that

it contained iron, lead and copper,

with a trace of gold, but not a cer-

tain of silver. The assayer told Mr.

Boyd that he thought it a splendid

quality of quartz, and thought it

very likely that he would find silver

in the vein. He is a very honest

man, and he is not a liar, but this

he refuses to do, says it is too

expensive, and that he can find

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